TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1883.

Amssemente To-Day. Baruam's Fippodrome, Fronklyn-1 and S.P. M.
Bookh's Thoutes—The Onlaw. S.P. M.
Filou Opera House—Cale. S.P. M.
Russell's Husseum—Breslway and Sth St.
Casine—The Servere. Sit P. M.
Commont for The Server - Fritude. S.P. M.
Fraty's Theatre—Cat, the Tombey S.P. M.
Frith Awanus & Rentre—Fryncia and Galates. Server - Management of the Server - Fritude and Galates. Pitth Avenue I hentre-Fremains and Galatea. SF. M.
ferand Opern House-My Pariner. SF. M.
Grobe Dime Museum—250 Howery.
Maveriy's Theatre-Around the World in 60 Days. SF. M.
Madison Square Theatre-Russian Hoseymon. S20 F.M.
Nibion Square Theatre-Russian Hoseymon. S20 F.M.
Nibion Garden—Ons of the Finest. SF. M. Ann Francisco Opera Monse-Bunch of Keys. S.P. M. Atandard I heatre-Green Room Fun. S.P. M. Star I heatre-The Maushraun. S.P. M. Theatre Comigne-The Muddy Day. 3 and s P. M. Wallack's Theatre—The Silver King 105 F. M. Windoor Theatre—Forty-sine. S.P. M.

Marriages and Deaths. Hereafter marriage and death notices will be ved at The Sex office until midnight. They should, however, be brought in as early as possible.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isaued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock

Dynamite Conspirators in the United States.

Admitting that the recent disclosures in London render it probable that plots contemplating the destruction of life and property in Great Britain are formed on this side of the Atlantic, we find ourselves confronted by the inquiry, What are our courts and Legislatures going to do about it? Shall we leave the promoters of murder and explosion to be dealt with by public opinion, or should we undertake to suppress dynamite associations he legal penalties?

Before we look at the question of duty and expediency let us attend to the question of fact, viz., Are men who conspire in the United States to bring about an explosion in a foreign country guilty of any offence under our municipal laws? They are not. That point seems to be established by a consensus of competent legal opinion. It is unhappily just as lawful in the year 1883 for Irishmen residing in this country to organize dynamite conspiracies, with the professed object of coercing the British Government, as it was for Mazzini during the second quarter of this century to contrive plots in London against the lives of reactionary sovereigns and their tools in Italy, or as it was for ORSINI and BERNARD in 1858 to construct in England the infernal machine which proved so destructive to human life in Paris.

The Italian police laid before the British Government quite as convincing evidence of participation in crime against Mazzini and his fellow exiles as could now be adduced against any Irish society in New York; neverthcless the Italian refugees continued, with the connivance of the British authorities, to make London the focus of their machinations. Of BERNARD's complicity in the OR-SINI affair there was never any doubt; nevertheless his extradition was refused, and a British jury pronounced him guiltless of any crime under the laws of England. In brief, our existing statutes regarding conspiracles intended to culmiin foreign countries are identical with those which have force in the United Kingdom, or, to speak with technical accuracy, there is no law upon the subject in either country, and therefore cooperation in such plots is not a legal offence. Neither is the degree of complicity chargeable upon those who remain on this side of the Atlantic. and impose upon their dupes the dangerous execution of their schemes, an extraditable offence. It does not figure among the crimes enumerated as causes for extradition in our treaty with Great Britain, or in any of the treaties between the United Kingdom and the

Continental States. Thus we see that if our municipal law is spiracles which are or may be hatched in w York city, it is not a jot more inefficient than the law of England has repeatedly shown itself to be during the present century. But ought not our law to be amended in this respect? Should not a healthful publie opinion compel its organ, the Legislature. to invest our courts with the necessary newers? That is what the London newspapers now declare to be the duty of the United States, just as in times past the journals of Madrid, Naples, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petershore have insisted that similar legislative action was the duty of the British Parliament, We need scarcely say that all such appeals have been rejected by the British nation, and that even in the case of the Orsini conspirators, where the inadequacy of existing laws was flagrant, the attempt to secure more stringent legislation caused the downfall of the Ministry that favored it. Now, frightful as are the effects of dynamite. It is not a more destructive agent than the infernal machine of 1858, which as a matter of fact killed or wounded more human beingsthan have been injured in a year by the Irish advocates of assassination and explosion.

We have not commented on the failure of British public opinion to rebuke the attempts of JACOB THOMPSON and other Confederate agents of Judah P. Benjamin to burn New York city with Greek fire and spread yellow fever by infected clothing. It might be argued that the existence of a war between the Northern and Southern States supplied at least a pretext for the perpetration of such iniquities. Neither Ireland nor this country is at war with England, and therefore we have dwelt chiefly on the exact parallel furnished by the conduct of Great Britain in the BERNARD case toward a State with which she was on terms of the closest annity, having, in fact, through its assistance, just emerged triumphantly from the Crimenn is easier to make converts to woman suffrage war. Certainly Great Britain has done noth- doctrines among men than among women. ing for us in the last quarter of a century which would give her a better right to de mand the reconstruction of our municipal law in her interest than the claim which France possessed in 1858 to the friendly cooperation of the British Parliament against conspirators.

We acknowledge willingly, however, that we ought to look at something besides precedent and the special pleas relating to Great Britain's title to exceptional consideration at our hands. We look upon the organizers of murder and explosion as enemies of the buman race, and their extirpation would be of unquestioned benefit. But there are many things abstractly desirable which are yet clearly inexpedient, and an endeavor to pass at this time and in this country special laws against Irish conspirators would result just as did Lord Palmerston's effort to amend British legislation so as to make the construction of infernal machines impossible. Any such proposal would ruin the political party which supported it, and would assure to the dynamite conspirators an amount of popular sympathy which would make them a hundred fold more oungerous than they are now. If, on the other hand. Great Britain makes the most of the weapon of defence fashloned for her in by his own acts and utterances.

chance that the New York promoters of assesination will hereafter flud men desperate enough to face the certain prospect of summary execution or lifelong imprisonment.

The New Indian Campaign.

It is a sign of success in the new operations which Gen. Crook is undertaking for the destruction of Chief Jun's band, that he proposes to take with him four Indian soldiers for every white one. The lesson of frontier campaigning is that Indians must be used in order to cope with Indians. If any officer could have overhauled the flying Chiricahuas after their late raid into Arizona, Col. FORSYTH was the man; but his long chase was wholly fruitless, and the raiding party easily escaped into the mountains, where its trail was lost.

No doubt there are objections to intrusting the fortunes of a campaign to hired Indian scouts. In the first place, they need to be well armed, and the cases are numerous in which allies that have served faithfully and well against their brother redskins have in their turn found real or fancied wrongs to resent, and have used their arms and their experience against their former employers and their white comrades. The hostilities of year before last in this very region were conducted by the White Mountain who were at that time in the pay of the department commander. But the necessity of the case admits no doubt as to what should be done. The white soldier is a poor match for the Indian in the peculiar warfare of the frontler. There the invariable tactics of the red warriors are to strike a hard blow, by surprise, and then to make sure of their escape, though they may pause

to plunder on the way. This plan of campaign makes ordinary pursuit by white troops hopeless. It sometimes happens that where there is a long route for the Indians to run, with fresh garrison forces that can be thrown in front of them, as during the Nez Percé war, when Chief JOSEPH had hurdreds of miles to go before reaching Canada, the Indians can be headed off; but a simple stern chase is practically uscless. For this reason all the operations in New Mexico and Arizona of late years have proved futile, except in driving the Indians into Mexico, where they have afterward been beaten by Mexican forces.

In the impending campaign the Mexican and United States forces are to cooperate without regard to boundary lines-a policy which has in it elements of international perli that must be carefully guarded against.

Women and the Bailot.

Last Thursday, at a convention at Troy of the women who are asking the privilege of voting, resolutions were passed thanking the Senators and Assemblymen at Albany who had favored the proposed woman's suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. They further declared that "only by woman's cooperation can social order be secured and maintained," and that the depial of the ballot to woman "shows a lack of morality and honesty on the part of the nation."

That is the first formal support, so far as we are aware, which those legislators have received from the women of the State whom the amendment would enfranchise. And it comes from a very small body of women, and one which seems to obtain few recruits even at this time when woman suffrage is advocated at Albany, not by violent radicals, but by conservative Democrats.

None of the women at the Troy convention, it may be confidently asserted, represent the feelings and aspirations of their sex generally. The women who lend secluded domestle lives look on them with aversion, and these whose social ambitions or business duties bring them more or less into publicity are usually just as bitter in their prejudices against them.

There are in New York more women than men, 2,557,549 women to 2,505,322 men, and the proposed constitutional amendment would therefore more than double the voting population. It is a measure of transcendent importance. Yet its introduction has atpowerless to suppress the dynamite con- tracted less attention than many a bill of elight local consequence only. Neither the his card," to each of the foreign Ambassadors any interest in it. As we have said, the first and only voices in its favor, save those of Albany legislators, have been the voices of the narrow circle of women who have long advocated the change, and for that reason are conspicuous, characters, coldly regarded by the run of their sisters.

This indifference, too, is displayed after a generation of agitation by the woman suffragists, and at a period when very many of the preludices concerning what is called woman's sphere have altogether disappeared, and when the range of activities open to women is being constantly widered. Here is a serious proposition to enfranchise between one and two million voters, and yet the class it would admit to the ballot treat it.

with silent contempt. They do not talk about it, cannot be induced to listen to its discussion. and are pretty generally disposed to regard as outlaws those of their sex who ask for the privilege of voting.

"The denial of the ballot to woman is outraysous tyranny," said the Troy woman suffragists. But the ballot is not denied to woman, for woman does not ask for it, does not want it, and threatens to reject it if granted. The Troy convention, therefore, had no reason for as-ailing men because women are not voters like themselves. They should rather have cast their reproaches on their own sex for its refusal to be otherwise than content in the political situation where it now is.

In fine, it is not men, but women themselves, who need to be stimulated to favor woman suffrage. If the Troy agitators can once induce the women of New York to combine in petitioning for the privilege, we do not doubt that they will soon be admitted to the polls. But past experience shows that it

Pastor and Chancellor.

On Thursday evening the Rev. Dr. John HALL, paster of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, gave a reception to the faculty and council of the University of the City of New York.

On this occasion, according to the report published by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, "Dr. HALL referred to his position as acting Chancellor as one that was dehightful, while the work was most congenial; and if he had a less numerous congregation to minister to he would ask for nothing pleasanter than to be its Chancellor in full."

In our comments upon what occurred at this reception we said Dr. HALL's language indicated that he would gladly be Chancellor of a great Presbyterian institution of learning in this city. This perfectly just observation has been distorted into a report that a movement was on foot to establish such an institution, and Dr. HALL himself appears to have been talking about the report as an "assumption" for which there is no foundation.

There was no assumption in what we said about Dr. Hall that is not entirely justified the Explosive Substances act, there is tittle | He wanted to be Chancellor of the univer-

sity as long ago as November, 1881, when he wrote a letter, which was published at the time, showing that he was constrained to decline the place then "mainly because at a joint meeting of the seniors and trustees" of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, his acceptance of the office "was strongly and unanimously deprecated, in view of the demands made upon the paster by the congregation under his charge." These are Dr. HALL's own words. The rest of the letter made it plain that he did not agree with the church on the subject, and its tone was a tone of regret. If he now expresses the opinion attributed to him that he could not find time for the two positions, he has changed his mind-that is all. Certainly he thought otherwise less than two years ago.

A public man cannot properly complain if he is judged by his own written words-and least of all when the judgment is complimentary.

Mr. William W. Astor and Raphael. Not quite a month ago the four hundredth anniversary of RAPHAEL's birthday was celebrated at Rome. We observe that the Roman News finds fault with the treatment which the managers of the festival and the memory of the artist received from Mr. WILLIAM W. ASTOR, the United States Minister near the Italian court.

The charges brought by the Roman newspaper against Mr. Asron are three in number. Let us examine them successively.

The first charge against the United States Minister is that he refused to lend his flag for display in the RAPHAEL procession. "Art," says the Roman News, " is somewhat of a universal matter; and therefore the foreign nations represented in Rome very aptly wished that their ensigns should appear in the procession." The other Ambassadors lent their flags for this purpose; even Austria-Hungary, whose "relations with Italy are of a much more delicate sort than the relations of Italy and the United States,' lent her flag, which is " most richly made," with the utmost readiness. The American artists in Rome approached Mr. Asron with the request that he should contribute his Stars and Stripes for exhibition in the procession. He declined to do so; and he is reported by the Roman News as saving, " No I am afraid if I were to present or lend the American Flag on this occasion, difficulties might arise between the Italian Government and our own." Now, if that was really Mr. ASTOR's rea

son for refusing to lend the flag, he cannot be accused of anything more serious than excess of caution-not a common fault with very young men. But Mr. Aston's alleged reason may have been merely a diplomatic cover for something which he could not with dignity confess. When he went to Rome he may have forgotten to provide himself with an American flag. Or if there is a banner flying from the top of the Rospigilosi Palace, which Mr. ASTOR rents for a residence, the bunting may not be in fit condition for a street display. It may be tattered or dingy; in a press of other duties Mr. Astor may have neglected to attend to his flag. Again, the Ambassador may have feared that if he should haul down the banner even temporarily from its proper place over the Rospigliosi Palace, some American citizen might wander over Rome seeking in vain for the information, advice, or pecuniary assistance of which he was in need. There are so many possible explanations of Mr ASTOR'S refusal that there does not appear to be much force in the first specification made by the Roman newspaper.

The second charge is that, although Mr. ASTOR received two invitations to the Associnzione Artistica's soirée in honor of Ra-PHARL's memory, he failed to attend. He did not even take the trouble, says the Roman News, "to acknowledge the receipt of the eards and express his regrets. He has maintained a silence which, if it is discreet, is certainly not well bred."

The third charge is like the second. Prince BALDASSABRE ODESCALORI is President of the Associazione Artistica. He sent tickets to the RAPHAEL festival "personally, with | giadly turn its attention to something else. bassadors, except one, accepted the compliment of Prince Opescalent and "expressed cordial recognition." The exception was Mr. ASTOR. He returned the Prince's tickets, "with not so much as a single word of thanks."

The Roman News speers at the American Ambassador as at a young man with more money than manners. But has it occurred to any of Mr. WILLIAM W. ASTOR'S critics that his apparent lack of courtesy may have been in reality the refinement of politeness? Perhaps he does not approve of RAPHAEL. Perhaps he preferred to be silent rather than to east a gloom over the festivities by announcing to the Roman population the fact of his disapproval.

Mr. Edmunds and the Presidency.

Mr. George F. Edmunds, decidedly the most conspicuous of all the candidates of whom the Republicans have hopes or fears. says that he will not be a candidate.

Mr. EDMUNDS is not an enthusiastic person, nor is he a young person. He knows what he is about, and what he wants. He wants the Presidency probably. He says that he has no Presidential bee in his bonnet; but, after all, he is human, and was on the Electoral Commission. He has a good place, it is true, and is well pleased with it, Since the resignation of Mr. CONKLING, he has been the most prominent Republican member of the Senate. He is acute, and fond of legal nip and tuck. He will, of course, come down from his present place of President of the Senate as soon as he can. He is made for a lighter, not a referee. He is a magnate in the Senate, and the magnate of magnates in Vermont. That fact will elect him to the Senate as long as he is willing to go.

With such a secure and agreeable position, no wonder he is not stung by the Presidential bee quite so badly as some other statesmen. He is well off and hopes to be better off, while some of his rivals, poor WINDOM for instance, wanted to be everything and are nothing. Mr. EDMUNDS has a good thing, and, being no fool, recognizes the fact.

Still he has the bee in his bonnet. It hums as yet, and does not sting. Mr. EDMUNDS would like to be President, but he is not auxious to run next year. He is a hardheaded person, with no fondness for forlorn hopes. He sees that it is a very bad time for bees, and he is pachydermatous enough not to be stung, although he must listen to the

Mr. EDMUNDS keeps his head plumb

The expedition which started last week from Fort Assiniboine, consisting of Troop L. Second Cavalry, Capt. Nonwood, to intercept the party of British Croes who were making off with some cattle they had stolen, has not been successful in getting back the stock, though it overhauled the Indians and killed two of them. Fort Assiniboine is less than orty miles in a direct line from the boundary; but the course taken by the Indians was to the northwest, and they were intercepted by Nonwood near the Sweet Grass Hills, which are between Marias and Milk Rivers, a short dishad crossed the boundary they were safe from

pursuit, though they may now be subject to Canadian law, if it can find out the guilty persons. Should the stealing of cattle by British Indians go on, possibly it may be found decrossing on a hot trail in pursuit of hostile or thioving Indians, like the compact that exists with Mexico. But the Canadians would perhaps hardly like to agree to such an arrange-ment, lest some day it should be abused and turned to other purposes.

A third Irish informer now turns up, in the person of FEATHERSTONE, whose real name is KENNEDY, and who is as anxious to tell all he knows as was NORMAN or CARRY. Meanwhile affairs look serious in the United Kingdom, for there the Fenians alone number 150,000, by Government count, independently of the Vigilants and Invincibles. The latest alarms are that the Portsmouth branch of the Bank of England is threatened with dynamite, and that soldiers are required to protect the lower ward of Windsor Castle.

MIKE CLEARY, the pugilist, who was so fearfully handled by MITCHELL at the recent slugging match here, does not seem to have enough of professional fighting to suit his belligerent disposition. His assault upon a sashameful affair and may yet bring him to grief. Of all men in the world, professionals ought to be of the most peaceful disposition,

Some people may have imagined that when Gen. BEN BUTLER once secured his coveted prize of the Governorship of the Bay State his ambition would be satisfied, and that he would lay down the Chief Magistracy at the end of his first term. The doughty old Lowell lawyer evidently has no such purpose. He intends to have another shy at the office, and Massachusetts is already in the midst of a premature political commotion. Probably the coming canvass will be one of the longest as well as one of the bitterest ever known in the State. Gov. Burnen has already made Tewksbury a thorn in the side of his opponents.

British Columbia is developing a new con flict of races and colors-the red men against the yellow. The Chilcote Indians have riser against the Chinese miners, have killed two o them, and at the latest accounts had penned the rest in the lodge house, which they were on the point of assaulting. British Columbia has been welcoming Mongolians to work her mines, and it was lately announced that about two thousand of them were on the way thither, or had already arrived. But when even the Chilectes say the Chinese must go, the case of the almond-eyed race becomes serious. What will Lt HUNG CHANGSBY to Lo?

With the latter days of April the Albany legislators are beginning to make ready for adjournment. This is the time, therefore bilis which are necessary for the public good are crowded off the track, and their places taken by notorious jobs, hurried through it the rush of a closing session.

The jurors who investigated the circumstances of the death of ex-Alderman Saven have made a sensible suggestion in recommending to the Park Commissioners that an ambulance be always stationed in the arsenal, and that various parts of the Park grounds be connected by telegraph or telephone with this ambulance station. This improvement would render it possible to summon medical assistance promptly to any point where it might be needed in the Park, and permit the persons nearest at hand at the moment to send the message for aid. Cases have occurred in Central Park where such facilities as these would have proved of the greatest service

The return of President ABTHUR to Washington has unquestionably proved a relief to the public mind, disturbed by the tidings of his illness at Savannah. Shrimp salad and its oncomitants seemed to some persons likely to prove as dangerous a dose for the Chief Magistrate of this republic as dynamite to foreign potentates: and though popular fears may have been exaggerated, it would have been mortifying to find a trip undertaken for health ending in an increased iliness, due to indiscretion at the table. This sporting expedition to Fiorida, with its incidents of M. Currisona tumbiing down the hatchway, the veteran tar W. E. CHANDLER nitiably sensick, the dead shot PHILLIPS shooting wide of the target, and so on, has a smack of adventures like those of the Pickwick Club; and now that the President is back in Washington, the public will

now-are to held a convention in St. Louis in July. Mr. Pledger of Georgia is President of the National Colored Press Association. Among the topics to be discussed by the convention are the following:

. Colored authors. I. How best to conduct the editorial department.

Advertisements.

4. How best to redress outrages on common carriers.

5. History of colored journalism.

6. Political parties and policies.

7. The aggregate wealth of the colored people.

8. Delinquent subscribers.

If the colored editors evolve bright and original ideas on all or any of these subjects. the St. Louis convention will add to the common stock of information. We do not understand the bearing of the fourth topic unless outrages on colored people by railroad and other transportation companies are meant. On the eighth topic a very satisfactory essay might be written in half a dozen words: Make your subscribers pay in advance.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

His Priends and Enemies.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-In the President's absence conferences and conversations, more or less formal, of Republicans of every degree of intimacy with him, have taken place. The result is that a nun ber of false conceptions have been cleared up, and even several downright falsehoods proven concerning Gen. Arthur's feeling toward certain distinguished personages who have felt themselves virtually dismissed from his confidence. Specially has it been shown that the induction over the President and power in the Administration, claimed by persons by whom Arthur's origina friends have felt they were supplanted, have never ex-

isted and do not exist.

In the light of recent explanations the reported aliena. tion of the President from his old supporters and the substitution for them, of men like Chandler, is more in appearance than in reality. The active, will Secretary has a skill for clothing himself with an importance he does not possess. The game of planting himself in the approaches to the President, with an assumed right to be his warden, has been extensively played, and with unquestioned expertness. Of course, what he intended soon followed: friends stayed away. Feeling that if the himself to him, old friends had nothing to do but to stand off and let him make the most of it. The President ignorant of the cause, naturally felt, in turn that if old friends stood off it was not for him to go about searching for the reasons. So, by these old friends things desired were considered denied without having ever been asked for. Coldness, and almost ill will, thus grew up under s

dition of things to a very great extent fictitious. It is believed that these explanations will, however, as friends and supporters.

Critical New York.

Mrs. Amelia Levis in Music and Brama.

In no city in the world does so intelligent a cause dramatic representations are the chief features of New York's recreation. This very class judges for it self, led by its critics, and there is no doubt that, how ever much fame Mr. Irving has gained in the old coun try, he will have to run the gauntlet of American criticisen, and that his success here will depend on that. artist can now escape the power of criticism, as that sione tests the sense of the general public.

Justice to Whom Due.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Justice to the memory of the late Thomas Le Clear, the artist, requires that I should correct a statement that has been which y published. The perfirsh of drain was finished before Ir. Le Vienre di ain, and exhibited in Mr. Birrier state, and exhibited in Mr. Birrier state stude, where I saw it and company with Mr. Le Clear. It was a supert work of art. needing no further fluishing. Any painter can begin a picture, but few knew so well how to complete it as Thomas Le Clear.

NEW YORK, April 23.

A CHOICE OF METHODS FOR IRELAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In undertaking to disestablish the English Government in Ireland, the Irish people have a serious task before them, and their success in accomplishing it will depend on the wisdom and prudence they exercise. Moderation is no a distinctive virtue of the Colts, and vet unless they are moderate in counsel and bold in execution they will fall in their latest effort for legislative independence, as they have failed in others which proceded it. It is a fact beyond contradiction that the curse of the Irish race has been the division of its people. They have never been really united for the attainment of national amelioration, except perhaps in 1782 when they attained an independent Government We see to-day the same division of counse among the people as we have seen at every succossive stage of their national life. The Convention which is to meet at Philadelphia this

week and seak valuage to the Brish cause, is thresheed in advance with a moulitude of minates advantage to the Brish cause, is thresheed in advance with a moulitude of other as the poles of a butter?

Were the good will and unapinity which otherwise now in the clear.

Were the good will and unapinity which otherwise now in the clear of the Cornection is to be common of the Brish Cornection is to be common of the Brish Cornection is to be common of the Brish Cornection of the Stational League of Freshed, however, and the proposed of the Stational League of Freshed, now the servers and the stationary of the National League of Freshed, now the servers and the stationary of the Stationary of

ership of the Irish party in the House of Commons.

This money should be held in trust by a joint council, one-half of which should be selected at Fhiladelphia this week, to consist of the ablest, purest, and best-known men among the Irish in this country, and the other half to be selected by the people of Ireland. In this manner the strength and influence and intelligence of the race could be combined for the legitimate advancement of the Irish cause.

It will be safe to predict that if this policy is adopted at Philadelphia it will have the effect of winning to the support of the Irish people and their aims the sympathy of America and of France, and of the leading minds among the more advanced liberals of England, if not of the civilized world.

The method which would perhaps best command support at the Convention, and give greatest strength by combining union for a common purpose with liberty of separate action for any particular view would be the election of a central Council or Government, somewhat on the system of our own Government, which should have the framing and direction of a common policy toward a common end, and the power alone to proclaim that policy and

speak for the Irish people on this side of the scean, while each separate association, like so many separate States, might manage, its own resources and pursue its, own ends. Whatever policy may be adopted, it is to be hoped for the ponor of Ireland that the discussions of the Convention will be conducted with the dignity hat becomes the occasion and the cause,

AN OLD OBSERVER.

THE TREASURY HING AND SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Repeated and serious charges have been made against J. G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury. without heretofore attracting the attention they deserved to do. Judge Folger has appointed a commission of three officers of his department to make an open investigation of these charges, and to report their conclusions

It is doubtful if this mode of inquiry will attain the desired object, or satisfy the public mind, because the commission is without power to compel the attendance of witnesses or

to administer oaths regularly.

Mr. Hill is not a trained architect. He was draughtsman in the office when appointed to his present position as the successor to the Ilustrious Mullett. The belief has long existed that the office has been corruptly conducted The Treasury investigation showed that Mr. Hill and his assistants had not only rendered professional services to Mr. Sherman, to Mr. Bisine and to other favorites at the public ex-

Biaine, and to other favorites at the public expense, but that Government property had been largely misappropriated for their benefit.

The Treasury Ring as it was organized under honest John Sherman still subsits without material change. His chief managers are holding responsible and confidential places under Mr. Folger, and the only victims of the investigation that caused so much scandal were a few white and colored subordinates who told the truth inconveniently for Mr. Sherman and his friends.

his friends.

A necessary consequence of this anomalous condition of things in the Treasury is distrust on the part of the Secretary for a portion of his official staff, on whom he ought to rely for aid in routine duties. Hence the business of the department has been postponed and has accumulated immensely on account of the desire of Mr. Folger to do personally what should be done by others under a proper organization.

NEW YORK SUITORS IN BROOKLYN. Some of the Advantages of Going Over the

River with your Lawsuit. It is frequently noted as somewhat remarkable that there are more' New York lawyers than Brooklyn lawyers practising in the ourts of Kings county. The law permits a suit to be brought in any county where one of the parties resides, and many persons have taken advantage of this to bring suits in Kings county which might have been brought in New York. Judge Calvin E. Pratt was asked to explain this and said:

'I suppose the principal reason of it is that a case is always tried much quicker in Kings county than in New York. Our calendar is kept up so close that a case is generally tried within two or three months from the time action is brought. In New York, cases in the higher courts sometimes wait for several years before there is an opportunity to try them. Consequently if a man wants to get his case tried be fore his witnesses die or forget the facts, he brings his suit in Kings County. There is another reason, which I think has some weight, and that is that we have first-rate juries in Kings county. Citizens do not generally seek to evade the duty, but very often serve at a great sacrifice. Lawyers have found this out and as the piantifi has the selection of the place of trial, he is pretty sure to take advantage of the fact that he or his opponent resides in Brooklyn to secure a speedy trial. It is generally the defendant who wants to get a trial put off, and the consequence is that we have an enormous amount of business that apparently belongs to New York. In many cases the transaction is purely a New York concern, such as the Harrold case, the Cooperative Dress Association case, and the many suits for personal injuries, which get into our courts because one of the parties lives in Brooklyn."

A New York lawyer speaking of this subject said: There is no reason why Kings county should not do this business. These cases generally come up where one of the parties does business in New York and lives in Brooklyn. The fact is that men make their money in New York and go over to Brooklyn to spend it. Kings county, in paying the cost of this litigation, is only paying back a part of what it gets from the 'roosters' who earn their money in New York and spend it in Brooklyn. It is, of course, a great shame that the New York courts are so far behind. It is a constant source of vexation to litigants and a useless expense. We are to have two new Judges in this district soon, and that will remedy the difficulty somewhat, but some time must clapse before we can get our calendars clear." ore his witnesses die or forget the facts, he brings his suit in Kings County. There is an-

Roclety Notes.

From the Globe, the Colored Folks' Organ Miss M. V. Bunds, the prima donna contraite of Phila-leiphia, who will make her debut in this cuty, at Zion A. M. E. Church, on the 26th inst., will be entertained at Porter's Mission, 252 West Twenty sixth street, during

Miss Chester, a young colored lady of Oakland Lake, Miss Chester, a young colored lady of Oakland Lake, Mich., has written a drama of considerable merit, in which the heroine is represented as having been at one time an American place. The scene is lad in Italy, and the situations are generally interesting.

"The Lover's Quarrel," serio comic drama with two leading male characters, was enacted in Twenty seventh street Saturday night. After induging in a war of words about some fair but frail one, they climched the argument by a scuffle and were ejected from the saloun where the affair look place, but not without crashing the plate glass of the door.

The occupants of the eard tables in the Eureka Ciub.
West Twenty-seventh street, were startled on Friday
tight by the appearance of one of their former members rushing it and failing on his knees in prayer. The
prayer lasted some fifteen minutes and the card players
were paralyzed thereat.

Senatur Tabor Desired the Best. From the Washington Critic.

It is said of ex-Senator Tabor that prior to be desertire from Washington he desired to take a swell drive around the suburbs, and, calling at Nation's, ordered a larguethe. Give me the finest outfit in the establishment. Some-

thing swell."

"All right, Senator," said Wash.

"All right, Senator," said Wash.

"All right, Senator," is all Wash.

"And look here, sir," continued Tahor, "I want you to dress up your driver in livery; no cheap stuff, but the boss livery of the house."

"I right," said Wash. "You'll said Wash. "You'll boss livery of the house."
"All right," said Wash. "You'll have the best the market affords."
Tabor started off, and suddenly wheeled, returned, and said in a confidential but impressive tone of voice."
And he sure you let him have one of them tall beaver hats with red bugs on the side."

Senatur Gordon of Georgia From the Detroit Tribune

Senator Gordon is out in a card indigmantly denying that he is going to Florida to locate. For he we is a Georgian. For he himself hath said it and it's great ly to his credit. That he's a Georgian. That he's a Georgian is a Georgian of the said of the s

Cleanliness is Next to Godliness. From the Springfield Republican.

A colored brother in this city when ques-tioned recently with regard to the spiritual condition of his church, spoke most enthusiastically of its growth. "Had any conversions?" continued the interrogator. Better than that, better than that, "replied the brother," since our new minister began preaching for us all the disinfected ones are coming back."

Free Trade.

From the Evening Post (Free Trade Organ). Scarcely anybody would advise a sudden plunge from protection into free trade. In Perced Retirement.

> That politics annoy me not, And foes no longer make it hot Behind the hills has set my star, Across my path is placed a bar.

So quiet is this lonesome spot,

And not a future, near or far, No longer do the hones and fears Of parties reach my ample ears, So placidly my life appears

But for the echoes of the past, That make the people stand aghast They might suppose me gone at last To grass.

If, in the party's coming fight, It wants to form its lines aright, It almost seems as if I might

Or gives this favored son a giance, And now, I fear, my final chance Is gone. When I had twice been Governor.

But no one makes the least advance.

They sought to make me something more; But now none think to praise me or

This only hope to me is given-

That some supernal Eight to Seven At last may count me into heaven By fraud. B-TH-BT-BD B. H-T-A SUNBEA WA

Besides his duchy of Cornwall, the Prince f Wales owns real estate valued at \$0,000 a year.

Seats in the Chicago Produce Exchange

are quoted at about \$4,000. A very large amount of thusiness is said to come from New York. -The diet for British tramps or "casuals"

when locked up over Smiday is twenty four cances of broad and one of cheese. They pass the day in sweating, -The late English Government paid off 200,800,000 of the national debt. The present has part off \$102,500,000, and hopes this year to pay off \$40,000,000 -Lord Wolseley and Lord Cianwilliam and

to accompany the Duke of Ecinburgh to the corona of the Czar. Lord Wolseley is to represent the Brit army, and Lord Clauwilliam the navy. -Old-fashloned flint-lock shotguns and still made at Birmingham, England, for use in remova-places where, should the ammunition for patent to be

give out, the hunter would be helpless. -The fumes from the wine stored in the great wine vaults in London are so strong that a person entering them will immediately become intextented to less he fortifies himself beforehand with a glass of strong

-The New York Jews of English, French Spanish, or Portuguese origin are very few in non-The great majority are German and Pollch. There are families of very high class Jews of Spanish and Portu

guese stock in the South. -An immense amount of building is in progress at Washington. Many Government or at from \$2.500 to \$4.000 a year own handsoms larges more or less fashionable quarters, and invite the reflect that they must be marvellously good managers to di-

-The Irish members are understood to be

strongly in favor of salaries to Parliament men. would only be a return to old custom, as is alread to an old form used in dismissing Parliament in 130. Atta-time a seat in Parliament was deemed a nuisance, and it was hard to get men to attend. -Lord Dufferin wrote to Lord Granvilla that his (Lord D.'s) schemes for Egypt looked well as doubt, on paper, but that to put them in force would pet the power of a British Resident at a native Indian court

The Egyptians have not a glimmering of representative -According to the Repertoire de Phyracie olive husks are used on a very large scale in the alm, teration of pepper. The microscopic aspect of their ed structure is so nearly like that of pepper husls making difference is only perceived with difficulty. Hence the

worth \$50 a ton. -According to carefully prepared official statistics, the decline of the native race in Fiji has been arrested, and a slight increase in the popular been achieved mainly by the measures which the Go eroment have taken to soften the contact of the native with civilization and to promote among them some knowledge of the laws of health.

-Mr. Frederick Gisborne, the real "fount and origin" of the Atlantic cable scheme, subseque carried into effect by more practical men, is now a trician to the Government of Canada, and he was home-nated by Lord Lorne one of the twenty fellows of the anadian Royal Society. As commonly happens to reinventive genius, shrewd men of the world sweated his brains and got credit for inventive power.
-Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Brit-

ish Home Secretary, inherited only a few thousand pounds from his father, but made a great deal of money at the parliamentary bar, which enabled him to through law for politics. His first wife, step-daughter of -George Cornwall Lawie, had little fortune, but his i ond wife, Mr. Motley's dangater, has a large life of come from the Ives estate in Providence. R. I -" A full-bearded man, of middle age and good address" was advertised for in Philadelphia a was wanted as a visitor to families in which a death in

taken place to make arrangements for the funer

There is something about a bearded man," and go-erisher who was thus seeking one. "that inspire idence, and on these solemn occasions we must consu the tastes of the bereaved in the most minute particular -Dr. Delaunay has tried to establish be fore the French Anthropological Society the fact $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tot}}$ right-handedness is not an acquired habit, but a characteristic of the superior races. Savage tribes show in larger proportion of left-handed people thus those which are civilized, and idiots and epileptics offer a very large percentage of left-handed individuals. After this state

ment it was ungaliant in the Doctor to say that there are more left-handed women than men -Prof. Lasegue of La Pitié Hospital say — Frot. Lasegue of Las Fitte Hospital ear-that the dipsomaniac never becomes alcoholic and the alcoholic never dipsomaniac. The dipsomaniac obsers andden spontaneous impulse without any temptation the alcoholic drinks in company, and is, moreover, in clinea to attacks of delirium tremens, which never use the dipsomaniac. The dipsomaniac drinks only at inter-vals, and assers iscomes alcoholized. In the ordinary

vals, and never becomes alcoholized, in the ordinar, sense of the term. His disease is bereditary. -Mons. Dareste found that in ogga sub mitted to incubation immediately after a railroad joe ney the embryo very generally died, but a few days rebefore incubation obviated this. He has lately, with aid of a muchine used by chocolate makers to force

germs. Monstresities were always the result of the tremors so caused. A few eggs were not affected.

—In 1791 the printer of the London Moreing Post was sentenced to Newgate for a year, and quired to find security for \$380 for his good behave for publishing in that paper a libel to the effect ! there was an undue intimacy between Lord Wiland, the Irish Viceroy, and Ludy Fitzgildon,

the Lord Chanceller of Treland, and that the Chance connived at it. This case is almost precisely speci--When the late Anglican Bishop of Giben tar paid the last Pope the courtesy of calling on him the Vatican, the Pope, with his usual dry hickor, r marked, "I believe. Dr. Harris, that I am in your d cese." In consequence of the withdrawal of Pro-from the treaty of 1845, the bishopric of the Laz

Church in Jerusalem will cease to exist, and this i tion of the Bishop of Gibraltar will be extend Rome and Constantinople to any English clergyman w may be resident in Jerusalem. -For some days recently the main streets of Paris were infested with itinerant ventors of lands 1,00 bfraue notes, so closely copied in the outline of those of the Bank of France as to prove dance on struments in the hands of unscrupulous ; a The notes, which are the exact size of the billet de mille, are issued by the Anti-Clerical So-place of the allegorical figures which morn

notes are engraved gross caricatures of the P

the saints, while priests and nuns take the place cupids and goddesses. The sale has been stopped by 3 -The Czar has just introduced another in novation showing his predilection for the accent S cavife customs. After the recent complete charge the uniforms of the Russian army, it is now preabelish the present regimental flags and colurs. place them by Church banners hearing ellich patron saints of the respective regiments. Maisfaction is expressed by the officers at this sile. renowned battle flage. It is intended that the li the coronation procession shall appear with the banners. The total number of foreign princes a bassadors, with their suites, who are to attend the c

nation is estimated at 200 person -The mean English death rate in the three decades 1840-70 was 22.4, 22.2, and 27.5. In the b years 1871-80 it declined to 21.5, signifying that 21.00 persons survived that period who would have theld the mean death rate of the preceding thirty years bed maintained. A recent report of the Registrar course gives for 1881-2 the remarkably low mean death rates 193, showing that more than 100,000 persons a those years in England and Wates who must had the mean rate remnined the same as t decade. It is believed that these very full figures are the practical result of the money and re-expended in carrying out wise sanitary laws.

-The Roman Campagna (Agro Roman about as large as Rhode Island-1,300 square miles permanent residents (excluding, of course, flome and suburbs) are some 4,000 in number. During various poor districts. They come under Government now proposes to drain and reclaim of the Agro Romano—some 77.000 acres about 1 The population was once over 3.0000 and the well cultivated by an industrious population w Remans conquered. Subsequently these lates a granted to large proprietors, who used there for any purposes. In the time of Augustus they write purposes. In the time of Augustus they write partially tilled, but afterward respect that a many valed waste. The proprietors dust not a cording to the plants of the Government, or pay for Government's doing so, or the land was be rake

-A vegetarian reports to the British M A vegetarian reports to the Herican M call Journal the result of his year's experience with most. A first her found the variations heapful and on to use same and pieces he get friend down. As soon he became sequisions of to the day of conductants were put aside see that he will be suffered to the get a feed of the put aside see that he get the first put aside see that he put and her found binself which first from headaches and minus attacks. After the months a troublesome rhomation left him, and at the end of a year he had gained eight pounds in weight believes he can do more mental labor than here; and believes he can do more mental labor than before that all his senses are more scute. For breast-has brown breat, apples, and coffee; dimere

two vegetables, brown bread and ple or ; ten he rejoices in bread and jam, with mix and for suppor bread, jam, cold pudding, and as a many, boiled onions. Eggs, milk, butter, and care are used only in very small quantities. The decises doctor, and his statement is drawing out many smaller meet from mades.